12: Lutke--107-108
116, 131, 175, 161

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
West Fayu

Following our way west on the next day (February 22) we saw Pyghella and Faïeou islands which Don Louis Torrès had also seen, and which he called Pigouelao [AN: Pikelot] and Faliao [AN: Fayu]. The former [108] had already been seen by Captain Duperrey. Both of them are very small, not being more than a hundred and fifty meters long; they are almost at water level, surrounded by a reef forming a cove on Faliao, and both of them are uninhabited.

12: Lutke--127 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 142 Lamotrek

These men seemed better built to us than their eastern neighbors. There is no particular difference in their features.

12: Lutke--127
116, 131, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Lamotrek
Elato

I steered first for the islands which Wilson called Islands of the Swede (Swede's Islands), because a sailor on his boat, who was born in Sweden, remained there. We did not meet anything worthy of notice until the 25th, when we passed seven miles from the shore of Taïeou Island (western) [AN: West Fayu] which we had already surveyed. On the evening of that same day we saw the Swede's Islands at the west. At dawn on the 26th we had drawn near to them; then we were joined by several canoes and the natives informed us that the easternmost of the three separate groups which form these islands is called Namourrek (or Namouttek) [AN: Lamotrek]; the westernmost is Elato and the most southern, Namoliaour.

12: Lutke--127
116, 304

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Lamotrek

Their tattooing is more regular, more attractive [AN: than that of their eastern neighbors], and traced with a great deal of symmetry.

12: Lutke--127-128 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 262 Lamotrek

Above all and before [128] anything else they asked for food: they all cried comi, comi (the Spanish come), and kept pointing to their empty stomachs. They ate everything that we gave them not only with gusto but with almost ravenous eagerness, and they even devoured our worm-eaten biscuit. It was evident that they had not had enough for a long time.

12: Lutke--128-129 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Elato

After observing the latitude between the Elato and Namourrek groups, which are situated almost on the same parallel, we went to the western side of the former. This side consists of an open reef with several islets one of which is called Falipi. On Cantova's map, in almost this very spot you see Banc de Falipi. Could what was formerly a shoal have become an island in a hundred years time? There is a harbor in the Elato group the boats sent from the Marianas to get the trepang always stop there. However, we were not able fo find [129] the entrance to the lagoon which according to what we had been told is on the eastern side. This is contrary to the law generally observed in the coral atolls, where the openings of the reef are to be found on the side under the wind.

12: Lutke--129-130
116, 177, 609, 622

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Elato

To our great surprise we were not met here, as in the other places; we only saw one canoe on the water and it did not appear particularly anxious to communicate with us. When we hove to the natives tacked around us at a respectful distance and without paying attention to our signals of invitation; my passengers [AN: natives of Lamotrek], were too pleased with their gifts and their biscuits to bother much about the canoe. I was afraid that they might cause us delay and so I told them that I was going to start immediately for Ouleaï and that they would have to come with me if the canoe did not take them. This announcement produced an effect; they began to gesticulate, and finally the canoe drew along side. It held the tamol of the group, a big fat man, who knew a few words of Spanish; [130] I hastened to give him some presents, so that he would not tarry long; for I was anxious to complete my survey of these groups before nightfall. Finally, after making a few difficulties, he took the whole group, but they had a hard time to find places in the canoe.

12: Lutke--130 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Faraulep

We steered north, to go in quest of the Farroïlap group (or Fattoïlap) which was seen by Mr. Torrès. By following his indications and the statements of the Carolinians, we reached this small group on the morning of the twenty-eighth of March. It is only four miles in circumference, and is composed of three islets with a lagoon in the center. After sailing around them we hove to on the side under the wind.

12: Lutke--130-131 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 177, 609 Faraulep

The natives came to us at once. One of them who had nothing in his appearance to distinguish him from the rest, surprised us by his European manners, and we were even more astonished when he came on board and began to speak a very pure Spanish. He was the chief Alaberto*, he had spent two years in the Marianas islands where he had learned Spanish so perfectly that if [131] we could not carry on a fluent conversation with him, it was our fault, and not his. His polite and charming manners made him a very interesting guest.

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* This name does not resemble a Carolinian name in the slightest; it may be that he received it in Guahan.

12: Lutke--131
116, 177

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Faraulep

Alaberto [AN: chief] had dinner with me in the cabin; he had no difficulty in eating in our manner. . .

12: Lutke--131
116, 574

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Faraulep

He [AN: the chief Alaberto] depicted his native country as the most wretched place in the world as it provided no food whatsoever save fish and coconuts, and you even had to drink the latter if no rain fell. We had already learned how to treat our callers, and before proceeding to any other gifts, we offered them a luncheon of biscuit and Guahan fruits; this certainly pleased them as much as did the knives and scissors.

12: Lutke--131-132 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 175, 593 Faraulep

I would have given a good deal to have had a man like him [AN: chief Alaberto] at my side at the beginning of the exploration of the Caroline Islands. Even now he could be very useful, and I suggested that he accompany us to [132] Ouleaï. He replied that his wife would be very upset. When I offered to take her too, he shrugged his shoulders and said that they had better stay in Farrŏllap in spite of the dreadful conditions.

12: Lutke--132 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 177, 431 Faraulep

I gave him [AN: chief Alaberto] everything that I thought he could use; among other items a cask to conserve water, and a pocket compass; he understood the use of this in a second, and he held it in his hands as if it were really a treasure.

12: Lutke--133
116, 161

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Ifalik

Proportionally, there is a larger population here than on the other groups. While we were lying under the wind of the island, waiting to make the noon observations, we were surrounded by twenty-five canoes with at least a hundred natives.

12: Lutke--133-134
116, 152

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Ifalik

They [AN: the natives] were distinguished from all the other Carolinians we had met heretofore, if not by their outer appearance, then by their noisy behavior. They all wanted to get on the ship; [134] and we had to use force to prevent it.

12: Lutke--134
116, 262, 437

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Ifalik

They all wanted something to eat; they all offered shell-fish, materials and even canoes for sale and they knew how to drive a keen bargain.

12: Lutke--134-135 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 152, 175 Ifalik

One impudent fellow seized a belaying-pin, and plunged with it into the sea. At that time the big chief of the group was on the boat; I told him that I should detain him on board until the stolen object had been returned. The old man was very frightened; but all the others remained calm, and promised me that the belaying-pin would be brought back instantly. And in fact, one of the chiefs found it on the canoes and brought it back, demanding an ax for the service he had just rendered. While all this was taking place, and while I was trying to reassure the old tamol by giving him some presents, another man repeated the same performance, and jumped in the water from the top of the stern. But after a few minutes the same chiefs forced him to restore the stolen object himself. For the sake of example, I was strongly tempted to give this rascal several lashes, but the poor devil was so frightened [135] that I let him go, and he fled in his canoe lest we change our minds.

12: Lutke --135
116, 226

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Ifalik

All night long we could see fires in various places; the natives use them to help in their fishing.

12: Lutke--135-136 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 177, 574 Woleai

While we were lying still there were fully seventy canoes gathered around us; I gave orders that for some time no one should be allowed to come on board because these inlanders interfered greatly with our work. Finally one of them pointed to himself and began to cry pilote [136]. Although I frankly did not expect to get much assistance from this man in that capacity yet I thought that he doubtless knew a little Spanish and that he might be useful in that way. I therefore invited him to come on board; but it then developed that, except for the word pilote, he did not know any Spanish at all. In a little while he showed us a man in shirt sleeves, who was holding a package in his hand, and he said that this man was also a pilot. We asked him to come up. He gave us two amusing letters, which were carefully wrapped up in an old English newspaper. One was addressed to the previous governor of the Marianas Islands, the other to Mr. Torrès, and they were written by the captains of some whalers which had called here during the previous year. In one of these letters, the bearer, who was called Tapeligar, was given the title of "second governor." As Tapeligar had received these letters which were supposed to be sent to Guahan, he kept them as a sort of recommendation. We got the explanation of the word pilote when we discovered that Pilote, Capitan and Tamol are all synonyms here; so the people who we thought were pilots were really only chiefs.

12: Lutke--136-137 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131 Woleai

Mr. Zavalichine came back when he had found a good anchorage, and then we entered the lagoon. After tacking a few times we threw anchor about noon [137] across from the northern point of Raour Island.

12: Lutke--137 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116. 574 Woleai

We did not find the same hospitality here as at Lougounor; on that island every host invited us to sit down and treated us to coconuts; here we had to ask for them, and often more than once.

12: Lutke--137 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 562 Woleai

We went to the eastern side of the island and round its northern tip. We were accompanied by a very joyous little troupe; but when we came to the places where there were women imprisoned, we heard again the annoying farak! farak! as we did on Lougounor.

12: Lutke--137 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116. 857 Woleai

On the wind side we noticed with pleasure how the boys ran bravely and skillfully into the breakers and captured some enormous sea-urchins.

12: Lutke--137-138 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 245 Woleai

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It seemed to us that coconuts are not as abundant here as on Lougounor and yet the wood is [138] bordered with coconut trees.

12: Lutke--138 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 152, 437 Woleai

The inhabitants of Ouleai had no more hesitancy about begging than the natives of Lukunor; the little boys were the worst, and when they saw that Doctor Mertens was collecting sea-shells they brought him all sorts of atrocities which they tried to sell. They tossed them on the ground if he refused to pay the price that they demanded.

12: Lutke--138 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 504 Woleai

On the western side of Raour [AN: Raur] Island there are four or five artificial harbors which were something new to us in the Caroline islands. A jetty of large stones extends from the shore into the water for a distance of about fifteen meters; and then rows of stones extend both right and left from the end at an angle of about 60°, so that the whole thing looks something like an anchor. There are no harbors of this type in the other islands of the group; the reason seems to be that the west winds bring most of the waves on to Raour island.

12: Lutke--138-139 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 152, 177 Woleai

Far from hindering, the natives tried to help us. The only thing to which they [AN: the natives] objected was the firing of our hunters. At the beginning [139] they trembled and screamed at each shot, even in the distance, and begged us not to make so much noise; they soon became accustomed to it, however; and they finally cried ouai! each time they heard a gun.

12: Lutke--139 140
116, 437

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

We were surrounded all day long by a crowd of natives in their canoes; they bartered gaily fish, shell fish, materials, but very little fruit, and then only coconuts. They were perfectly honest but they made a great deal of noise. The chiefs brought us coconuts as a gift, not in canoes full as on Lougounor, but in clusters of six, and they did not fail to demand knives and axes in exchange for them. They had a great deal of fish and of different kinds. They asked high prices for the ropes, which I would have liked to buy; but, strange as it may seem, the canoes, which are the most trouble to build and which form the basis of their wealth, were sold for a song. I purchased a small canoe for an ax, and one of the largest, with [140] all its equipment, for three; and they will surely wear out two of them while they are building a new canoe. It is perhaps because of their abundance that they are so cheap. We saw several canoes in front of nearly every house, and there were a great many in process of construction. A large number of these canoes go to Guahan in exchange for iron.

12: Lutke--140 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 574, 609 Woleai

The chief Tapeligar was one of our most frequent visitors. I found him seated on his canoe under a tent. It appears that on land as well as on the water their canoes serve constantly as thrones. We scarcely ever saw the chiefs doing anything except sitting on their canoes. Tapeligar acted on the boat as if he were at home; but he did not seem disposed to repay me in the same way; after sending for some coconuts he suggested that we return to my launch, and he did not seem too pleased when I said that I wished that he would accompany me around his island instead.

12: Lutke--141
116, 562, 574

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

As usual we were surrounded by most of the male population of the group, and this time there were women too. Several canoes full of them kept circling around the schooner, and they made more noise than all the other boats put together. They did not ask if they might come on board; perhaps they were waiting for the invitation which we did not extend. That may be because they were all dreadfully ugly. It is not likely that there are not some pretty ones on the island; possibly the jealous men do not permit them to leave the house.

12: Lutke--141-142 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 574, 643 Woleai

Towards evening we received a call from the big chief of the whole group, Rooua, who is described in the Memoires of Mr. Chamisso. I had told Lieutenant Zavalichine that when he was surveying the eastern part of the group he should call at Rooua's residence, Oulemarai, and should present gifts and pay him homage. They had had a good deal of trouble in making the old man understand who was responsible for all these fine things, and by what fortunate chance they should descend upon him in this way; but as soon as he understood the situation, he insisted on coming to see us himself; [142] and he quite forgot that paralysis had deprived him of the use both of his arms and legs. I should have liked to receive this feeble old man, who could scarcely breathe; but he almost fell in the water and it took him a long time to recover. So the conference had to take place on his canoe. I gave him and his wife, who was slightly younger than he, everything that I could think of. The tamols on the sloop said that I could have him lifted and brought on board on a chair, but I thought that it would be dangerous to expose the old man to this ordeal, and we separated after paying him all due honor on his territory.

12: Lutke--142-143 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Woleai

The Ouleai group is fifteen miles in circumference; on the old maps it appeared twenty or thirty times larger. It is composed of twenty-two islands, whose names are given with a fair degree of exactitude both by Mr. Chamisso, and on Captain Freycinet's map. According to our observations the [143] southern tip of Raour island, the most eastern one of the group, lies latitude 7°20' 7" north, and at longitude 216°3' west.

12: Lutke--143-144 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131 Woleai 1.2

The wearisome uniformity of the coral islands has this advantage at least, it dispenses the traveler from the obligation of describing in detail the form of each group. After seeing one, he has seen them all. We have already noted their appearance on the sea side. From the lagoon they all look like a round sandy streak, covered with thick woods, and broken by certain gaps which are framed by the breakers; these do not break the horizon line, however.

But the Ouleaï group differs from the others in this connection. Its form is highly irregular; there are two angles which project toward the north, and a deep recess lies between them. According to the hypothesis of the coral island formation, you can not explain this shape except by assuming that two entirely independent groups were formed here at this place, and simultaneously. The six-meter canal between the Angaligaraïl and the Faraïle islands seems to mark their separation. The reef which extends SE from there joins on the other side of Motogozeu Island the reef which starts from Raour Island, and this completes the eastern group; while a [144] depth of five fathoms, and the reef which extends E and NE from Felalis [AN: Falalis] Island indicate the direction in which the reef will have to go from Felalis, if it is ever to reach Feraïlles and to separate the western group.

The island Ouleaï stands out not only from the ones in this group, but from most of the ones which we had seen up until now. Its southern side does not have the shallow, which makes the other islands so inaccessible; instead the ground slopes down rather

rapidly to a bottom, which is level and sandy; through several fathoms of clear transparent water you can see each grain of sand on the floor. The interior of the island is charming; it is a grove, intersected with paths leading in every direction, and dotted with clearings where there are houses. The coral islands generally have the shape of a horse-shoe, and the sea always looks ready to occupy it. Scarcely have you left one beach when you reach another. Ouleaf on the contrary, is fairly large and there is a kind of park with some beautiful breadfruit trees.

12: Lutke--145 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 764, 643 Woleai

The tombs of the chiefs are exactly like those of the Lukunor people; but some of them are much larger. On one of them I saw a canoe lying diagonally with its keel on top.

12; Lutke--145 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 171 Woleai

The natives of this group, both by their appearance and their character, resemble the Lukunor natives although the latter have been influenced by their frequent contacts with Guahan.

12: Lutke--145 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 352 Woleai

We did not find any difference between their furniture and what we had seen in Lougo-unor.

12: Lutke--145
116, 342

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

The chief's houses are better and cleaner here than those of the Lukunor people. The walls are wide planks of breadfruit tree which take on a nice polish and a pretty red color; these give the houses an air of neatness which could not be duplicated in the Caroline Archipelago, or even in the whole South Sea. They are really jewels. It seems that they only use for this purpose the parts of the trunk which are near the root, and which are of no value for the canoes. Because of this all the planks on the walls are in the form of large squares and all these pieces are well roped together.

12: Lutke--146 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 302 Woleai

These men do not use any yellow powder, but their wives besmear themselves with even more of it.

12: Lutke--146 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 192 Woleai

The language is not just the same as at Lougounor, either because of a real difference of idiom and pronunciation, or perhaps on account of the mixture of Chamorro and Spanish words, which they use in some cases, in preference to their own. For example maoulik, instead of mamal, good; pighillili, children, from the Spanish pequenini. Lios (Dios) is apparently used to designate Divinity, or heaven in the religious meaning. When they speak of the dead, they always use the word Lios and point to the sky. They do not seem to recognize any positive difference between Spanish and the Chamorro language because the latter is the language of the common people at Gauhan, and it is spoken by all the Spanish, even those of the upper classes.

12: Lutke--146 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 572 Woleai

Chief Aman, in choosing Mr. Mertens for his friend justified what Mr. Chamisso said about the reciprocal obligation of friends on this group.

12: Lutke--148-149 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Aurupik

After surveying the southern side of the Ouleaï group, we steered south to hunt for the Eourypyg group about whose location I had obtained some information at Ouleaï. Acting on these advices on the twelfth we found this little group which is made up of only two islands. While sailing along its northern side we saw some men on the beach but to our great regret they did not launch their canoes which were on the bank. We did not see any in the lagoon either; so we never learned [149] the names of the islands which form this group.

12: Lutke--299 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 175 Woleai

When we left Farrŏilap we headed S one quarter SW at full sail during the whole night; this is not dangerous in the larger part of this archipelago, and in the morning we saw Ouleaï. After sailing around this group to the east, we hove to in front of the harbor.

Tapeligar, Aman and most of our former friends came to meet us. Aman, from his canoe cried at the top of his lungs: Maoulik Ouleaï.* They all seemed happy [300] to see us again, a joy which may have been real or feigned. They tried to make us understand that we had done well to return to their island after having been in Russia: Fragata Farak Roussia, Farak Ouleaï, Maoulik etc. Of course each one expected that these manifestations would be followed by a prompt reward, and this despite the fact that they had all come empty-handed themselves.

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* Just as at Lougounor they cried Mamal Lougounor; this confirms the supposition that mamal and maoulik, like aidara at Radak, are used in the sense of friend.

12: Lutke--300
116, 152, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

Among other natives, we met a tamol whom we had seen in the spring at Elato and he told us that the tamol Oralitaou, whom we had met at Guahan, had returned from there to his own country. During our absence the old Rooua had died; his brother Rooua-meun, who was now in Namourrek, had succeeded him. Tapeligar had gone to Fais and to Mogmog, and Aman to Farroflap.

Tapeligar assured us that after our departure he was so bored that he had started to travel, and that he had done so in the hope of finding me somewhere. He declared that when our ship had appeared, his wife had begged him with tears in her eyes to take her to capital Litské, for he would surely give her some lujeuche (pieces of glass, trinkets, etc.). Among the other Caroline natives we did not see such trickery which was clearly designed to make us give him presents. In general you see more envy and spite here than in the other places; if you give a gift to one you may be sure that all the others will ask for the same thing.

12: Lutke--300 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 276, 177 Woleai

Several of them asked for cigars, something that we had not noticed here before.

12: Lutke--301 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 177 Woleai

Without being in favor of obscurantism, I can say that in general the more contact the savages have with civilized people, the more corrupted they become. These relations make them acquainted with luxury; then new needs, and the desire to satisfy them bring more vices. In this sense the natives of Ouleaï will soon attain the same degree of civilization as their compatriots of the Pelly islands (Palaos) * unless they are preserved from it by their small population.

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* How far they are, the natives of these islands, from the simplicity and purity of customs in which Captain Wilson found them! Doctor Chamisso speaks of this change. Today they plunder and steal boats, just like the natives of New Zealand and the Marquise islands, and the only difference is that these men do not eat their prisoners.

12; Lutke--301
116, 674

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

Theft is unknown save in Ouleai and the nearby groups. One of our friends attempted to steal an ax, but we got it back from him in time.

12: Lutke--318 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Woleai

On the old maps the Ouleaf group occupied a space of two or three degrees in longitude. Captain Freycinet reduced it to seventy miles; while in reality it is only six Italian miles long in this direction.

12: Lutke--326
116, 162

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Lamotrek

[AN: According to Lutke's estimate there were about 100 male adults on Namourrek and Elato.]

12: Lutke--326 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 162 Woleai

[AN: According to Lutke's estimate there were about 350 male adults on Ouleai.]

12: Lutke--326
116, 162

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Aurupik

[AN: According to Lutke's estimate there were about 30 male adults on Eourypyk.]

12: Lutke--326
116, 162

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Olimarao

[AN: According to Lutke's estimate there were about 20 male adults on Olimarao.]

12: Lutke- -326
116, 162

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Ifalik

[AN: According to Lutke's estimate there were about 150 male adults on Ifalouk.]

12: Lutke--326
116, 162

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Faraulep

[AN: According to Lutke's estimate there were about 60 male adults on Farroilap.]

12: Lutke--327-328 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 161 Lamotrek

In the Namourrek group Louïto [AN: one of the chiefs of the Caroline Islands] says that there are a thousand and four hundred inhabitants, and Freycinet gives two thousand; but the three adjoining groups, [328] taken together contain less than a square verst, and certainly can not nourish more than thirty families.

12: Lutke--344 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 175, 643 Woleai

The most important chief [AN: of the Caroline Islands], the one of the Ouleaf group is not nearly as significant a personage as Doctor Chamisso depicted him in his Memoires.